We claim:

1. A method for identification of a ligand involved in endothelial cell regulation, comprising:

contacting a test compound with a human TEM protein selected from the group consisting of secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; heat shock 70kD protein 1A; heat shock 70kD protein 1B;

lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1 (galectin 1); heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 (erythroid potentiating activity, collagenase inhibitor); heat shock 60kD protein 1 (chaperonin); heat shock 10kD protein 1 (chaperonin 10); general transcription factor II, i; heat shock 70kD protein 6 (HSP70B'); heat shock 105kD; heat shock 105kD; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A, isoform 2; hypothetical protein similar to mouse Fbw5; DKFZP727M231 protein; dynein, cytoplasmic, light polypeptide; hypothetical protein MGC15875; murine retrovirus integration site 1 homolog; hypothetical protein FLJ22376; smoothelin; vacuolar protein sorting 16 (yeast homolog); peanut (Drosophila)-like 2; hypothetical protein FLJ10350; FK506-binding protein 4 (59kD); proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 6; transgelin; sorting nexin 17; ribosomal protein S6 kinase, 90kD, polypeptide 4; kinesin family member 1C; BTB (POZ) domain containing 2; guanylate cyclase 1, soluble, beta 3; protein-L-isoaspartate (D-aspartate) O-methyltransferase; D-aspartate oxidase; chromosome 9 open reading frame 3; regulator of G-protein signalling 16; voltage-dependent anion channel 3; NS1-binding protein; interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated microtubular aggregate protein (44kD); carbonic anhydrase II; protein phosphatase 2, regulatory subunit B (B56), gamma isoform; chromosome 14 open reading frame 3; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2, subunit 1 (alpha, 35kD); Rho GTPase activating protein 1; RAP1B, member of RAS oncogene family; profilin 1; DKFZP586L151 protein; hypothetical protein FLJ14987; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1 interacting protein 1; chimerin (chimaerin) 1; hephaestin; KIAA0196 gene product; melanoma-associated antigen recognised by cytotoxic T lymphocytes; HLA class II region expressed gene KE2; histamine N-methyltransferase; hypothetical protein FLJ10842; TIA1 cytotoxic granule-associated RNA-binding protein; N-acylaminoacyl-peptide hydrolase; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); DKFZP586J0119 protein; hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; regulator of G-protein signalling 1; proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 7; KIAA1402 protein; crystallin, alpha B; protein kinase C, zeta; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent,

regulatory, type II, alpha; homologous to yeast nitrogen permease (candidate tumor suppressor); intestinal cell kinase; GS3955 protein; activated p21cdc42Hs kinase; Rho-associated, oiled-coil-containing protein kinase I; KIAA2002 protein; unc-51-like kinase 1; and PDGFA associated protein 1.;

determining binding of a test compound to the human protein, wherein a test compound which binds to the protein is identified as a ligand involved in endothelial cell regulation.

2. A method of inhibiting neoangiogenesis, comprising:

administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of an isolated molecule comprising an antibody variable region which specifically binds to a TEM protein selected from the group consisting of: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-

rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; angiopoietin 1; PDGF alpha polypeptide; insulin-like growth factor binding protein; and IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II, respectively, whereby neoangiogenesis is inhibited.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the subject bears a vascularized tumor.
4. The method of claim 2 wherein the subject has polycystic kidney disease.
5. The method of claim 2 wherein the subject has diabetic retinopathy.
6. The method of claim 2 wherein the subject has rheumatoid arthritis.
7. The method of claim 2 wherein the subject has psoriasis.
8. A method of screening for neoangiogenesis in a patient, comprising:

contacting a body fluid collected from the patient with a molecule comprising an antibody variable region which specifically binds to an a TEM protein selected from the group consisting of: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2;

collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; angiopoietin 1; PDGF alpha polypeptide; insulin-like growth factor binding protein; and IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II secreted protein, respectively, wherein detection of cross-reactive material in the body fluid with the molecule indicates neoangiogenesis in the patient.

9. A method of promoting neoangiogenesis in a patient, comprising:

administering to a patient in need of neoangiogenesis a TEM protein selected from the group consising of: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA;

cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; angiopoietin 1; PDGF alpha polypeptide; insulin-like growth factor binding protein; and IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II, whereby neoangiogenesis in the patient is stimulated.

10. A method of promoting neoangiogenesis in a patient, comprising:

administering to a patient in need of neoangiogenesis a nucleic acid molecule encoding a TEM protein selected from the group consising of: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2;

Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; angiopoietin 1; PDGF alpha polypeptide; insulin-like growth factor binding protein; and IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II whereby the TEM protein is expressed and neoangiogenesis in the patient is stimulated.

11. A method of screening for neoangiogenesis in a patient, comprising:

detecting a TEM protein selected from the group consisting of: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2;

Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; angiopoietin 1; PDGF alpha polypeptide; insulin-like growth factor binding protein; and IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II respectively, in a body fluid collected from the patient, wherein detection of the TEM protein indicates neoangiogenesis in the patient.

12. A method of screening for neoangiogenesis in a patient, comprising:

detecting in a body fluid collected from the patient a nucleic acid encoding a TEM protein selected from the group consisting of: secreted protein, acidic,

cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; angiopoietin 1; PDGF alpha polypeptide; insulin-like growth factor binding protein; and IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II, respectively, wherein detection of the TEM protein indicates neoangiogenesis in the patient.

13. A method to identify candidate drugs for treating tumors or promoting wound healing, comprising:

contacting cells which express one or more TEM genes selected from the group consisting of: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; heat shock 70kD protein 1A; heat shock 70kD protein 1B; lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1 (galectin 1); heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1

(erythroid potentiating activity, collagenase inhibitor); heat shock 60kD protein 1 (chaperonin); heat shock 10kD protein 1 (chaperonin 10); general transcription factor II, i; heat shock 70kD protein 6 (HSP70B'); heat shock 105kD; heat shock 105kD; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A, isoform 2; hypothetical protein similar to mouse Fbw5; DKFZP727M231 protein; dynein, cytoplasmic, light polypeptide; hypothetical protein MGC15875; murine retrovirus integration site 1 homolog; hypothetical protein FLJ22376; smoothelin; vacuolar protein sorting 16 (yeast homolog); peanut (Drosophila)-like 2; hypothetical protein FLJ10350; FK506-binding protein 4 (59kD); proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 6; transgelin; sorting nexin 17; ribosomal protein S6 kinase, 90kD, polypeptide 4; kinesin family member 1C; BTB (POZ) domain containing 2; guanylate cyclase 1, soluble, beta 3; protein-L-isoaspartate (D-aspartate) O-methyltransferase; D-aspartate oxidase; chromosome 9 open reading frame 3; regulator of G-protein signalling 16; voltage-dependent anion channel 3; NS1-binding protein; interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated microtubular aggregate protein (44kD); carbonic anhydrase II; protein phosphatase 2, regulatory subunit B (B56), gamma isoform; chromosome 14 open reading frame 3; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2, subunit 1 (alpha, 35kD); Rho GTPase activating protein 1; RAP1B, member of RAS oncogene family; profilin 1; DKFZP586L151 protein; hypothetical protein FLJ14987; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1 interacting protein 1; chimerin (chimaerin) 1; hephaestin; KIAA0196 gene product; melanoma-associated antigen recognised by cytotoxic T lymphocytes; HLA class II region expressed gene KE2; histamine N-methyltransferase; hypothetical protein FLJ10842; TIA1 cytotoxic granule-associated RNA-binding protein; N-acylaminoacyl-peptide hydrolase; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); DKFZP586J0119 protein; hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; regulator of G-protein signalling 1; proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 7; KIAA1402 protein; crystallin, alpha B; protein kinase C, zeta; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha; homologous to yeast nitrogen permease

(candidate tumor suppressor); intestinal cell kinase; GS3955 protein; activated p21cdc42Hs kinase; Rho-associated, oiled-coil-containing protein kinase I; KIAA2002 protein; unc-51-like kinase 1; and PDGFA associated protein 1, respectively, with a test compound;

determining expression of said one or more TEM genes by hybridization of mRNA of said cells to a nucleic acid probe which is complementary to said mRNA; and

identifying a test compound as a candidate drug for treating tumors if it decreases expression of said one or more TEM genes, or identifying a test compound as a candidate drug for treating wound healing if it increases expression of said one or more TEM genes.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the cells are endothelial cells.

15. The method of claim 13 wherein the cells are recombinant host cells which are transfected with an expression construct which encodes said one or more TEMs.

16. A method to identify candidate drugs for treating tumors or for promoting wound healing, comprising:

contacting cells which express one or more TEM proteins selected from the group consisting of: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1;

complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; heat shock 70kD protein 1A; heat shock 70kD protein 1B; lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1 (galectin 1); heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 (erythroid potentiating activity, collagenase inhibitor); heat shock 60kD protein 1 (chaperonin); heat shock 10kD protein 1 (chaperonin 10); general transcription factor II, i; heat shock 70kD protein 6 (HSP70B'); heat shock 105kD; heat shock 105kD; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A, isoform 2; hypothetical protein similar to mouse Fbw5; DKFZP727M231 protein; dynein, cytoplasmic, light polypeptide; hypothetical protein MGC15875; murine retrovirus integration site 1 homolog; hypothetical protein FLJ22376; smoothelin; vacuolar protein sorting 16 (yeast homolog); peanut (Drosophila)-like 2; hypothetical protein FLJ10350; FK506-binding protein 4 (59kD); proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 6; transgelin; sorting nexin 17; ribosomal protein S6 kinase, 90kD, polypeptide 4; kinesin family member 1C; BTB (POZ) domain containing 2; guanylate cyclase 1, soluble, beta 3; protein-L-isoaspartate (D-aspartate) O-methyltransferase; D-aspartate oxidase; chromosome 9 open reading frame 3; regulator of G-protein signalling 16; voltage-dependent anion channel 3; NS1-

binding protein; interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated microtubular aggregate protein (44kD); carbonic anhydrase II; protein phosphatase 2, regulatory subunit B (B56), gamma isoform; chromosome 14 open reading frame 3; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2, subunit 1 (alpha, 35kD); Rho GTPase activating protein 1; RAP1B, member of RAS oncogene family; profilin 1; DKFZP586L151 protein; hypothetical protein FLJ14987; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1 interacting protein 1; chimerin (chimaerin) 1; hephaestin; KIAA0196 gene product; melanoma-associated antigen recognised by cytotoxic T lymphocytes; HLA class II region expressed gene KE2; histamine N-methyltransferase; hypothetical protein FLJ10842; TIA1 cytotoxic granule-associated RNA-binding protein; N-acylaminoacyl-peptide hydrolase; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); DKFZP586J0119 protein; hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; regulator of G-protein signalling 1; proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 7; KIAA1402 protein; crystallin, alpha B; protein kinase C, zeta; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha; homologous to yeast nitrogen permease (candidate tumor suppressor); intestinal cell kinase; GS3955 protein; activated p21cdc42Hs kinase; Rho-associated, oiled-coil-containing protein kinase I; KIAA2002 protein; unc-51-like kinase 1; and PDGFA associated protein 1, respectively, with a test compound;

determining amount of said one or more TEM proteins in said cells; and

identifying a test compound as a candidate drug for treating tumors if it decreases the amount of one more TEM proteins in said cells or identifying a test compound as a candidate drug for promoting wound healing if it increases the amount of one more TEM proteins in said cells.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the cells are endothelial cells.

18. The method of claim 16 wherein the cells are recombinant host cells which are transfected with an expression construct which encodes said one or more TEMs.

19. A method to identify candidate drugs for treating tumors or for promoting wound healing, comprising:

contacting cells which express one or more TEM proteins selected from the group consisting of: secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; heat shock 70kD protein 1A; heat shock 70kD protein 1B; lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1 (galectin 1); heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1

(erythroid potentiating activity, collagenase inhibitor); heat shock 60kD protein 1 (chaperonin); heat shock 10kD protein 1 (chaperonin 10); general transcription factor II, i; heat shock 70kD protein 6 (HSP70B'); heat shock 105kD; heat shock 105kD; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A, isoform 2; hypothetical protein similar to mouse Fbw5; DKFZP727M231 protein; dynein, cytoplasmic, light polypeptide; hypothetical protein MGC15875; murine retrovirus integration site 1 homolog; hypothetical protein FLJ22376; smoothelin; vacuolar protein sorting 16 (yeast homolog); peanut (Drosophila)-like 2; hypothetical protein FLJ10350; FK506-binding protein 4 (59kD); proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 6; transgelin; sorting nexin 17; ribosomal protein S6 kinase, 90kD, polypeptide 4; kinesin family member 1C; BTB (POZ) domain containing 2; guanylate cyclase 1, soluble, beta 3; protein-L-isoaspartate (D-aspartate) O-methyltransferase; D-aspartate oxidase; chromosome 9 open reading frame 3; regulator of G-protein signalling 16; voltage-dependent anion channel 3; NS1-binding protein; interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated microtubular aggregate protein (44kD); carbonic anhydrase II; protein phosphatase 2, regulatory subunit B (B56), gamma isoform; chromosome 14 open reading frame 3; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2, subunit 1 (alpha, 35kD); Rho GTPase activating protein 1; RAP1B, member of RAS oncogene family; profilin 1; DKFZP586L151 protein; hypothetical protein FLJ14987; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1 interacting protein 1; chimerin (chimaerin) 1; hephaestin; KIAA0196 gene product; melanoma-associated antigen recognised by cytotoxic T lymphocytes; HLA class II region expressed gene KE2; histamine N-methyltransferase; hypothetical protein FLJ10842; TIA1 cytotoxic granule-associated RNA-binding protein; N-acylaminoacyl-peptide hydrolase; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); DKFZP586J0119 protein; hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; regulator of G-protein signalling 1; proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 7; KIAA1402 protein; crystallin, alpha B; protein kinase C, zeta; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha; homologous to yeast nitrogen permease

(candidate tumor suppressor); intestinal cell kinase; GS3955 protein; activated p21cdc42Hs kinase; Rho-associated, oiled-coil-containing protein kinase I; KIAA2002 protein; unc-51-like kinase 1; and PDGFA associated protein 1, respectively, with a test compound;

determining activity of said one or more TEM proteins in said cells; and

identifying a test compound as a candidate drug for treating tumors if it decreases the activity of of one more TEM proteins in said cells, or identifying a test compound as a candidate drug for promoting wound healing if it increases the activity of of one more TEM proteins in said cells.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the cells are endothelial cells.

21. The method of claim 19 wherein the cells are recombinant host cells which are transfected with an expression construct which encodes said one or more TEMs.

22. A method to identify candidate drugs for treating patients bearing tumors or for promoting wound healing, comprising:

contacting a test compound with recombinant host cells which are transfected with an expession construct which encodes one or more TEM proteins selected from the group consisting of secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin;

secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; heat shock 70kD protein 1A; heat shock 70kD protein 1B; lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1 (galectin 1); heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 (erythroid potentiating activity, collagenase inhibitor); heat shock 60kD protein 1 (chaperonin); heat shock 10kD protein 1 (chaperonin 10); general transcription factor II, i; heat shock 70kD protein 6 (HSP70B'); heat shock 105kD; heat shock 105kD; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A, isoform 2; hypothetical protein similar to mouse Fbw5; DKFZP727M231 protein; dynein, cytoplasmic, light polypeptide; hypothetical protein MGC15875; murine retrovirus integration site 1 homolog; hypothetical protein FLJ22376; smoothelin; vacuolar protein sorting 16 (yeast homolog); peanut (Drosophila)-like 2; hypothetical protein FLJ10350; FK506-binding protein 4 (59kD); proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 6; transgelin; sorting nexin 17; ribosomal protein S6 kinase, 90kD, polypeptide 4; kinesin family member 1C; BTB (POZ) domain containing 2; guanylate cyclase 1, soluble, beta 3; protein-L-isoaspartate (D-aspartate) O-methyltransferase; D-aspartate oxidase; chromosome 9 open reading frame 3; regulator of G-protein signalling 16; voltage-dependent anion channel 3; NS1-binding protein; interferon-induced, hepatitis C-

associated microtubular aggregate protein (44kD); carbonic anhydrase II; protein phosphatase 2, regulatory subunit B (B56), gamma isoform; chromosome 14 open reading frame 3; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2, subunit 1 (alpha, 35kD); Rho GTPase activating protein 1; RAP1B, member of RAS oncogene family; profilin 1; DKFZP586L151 protein; hypothetical protein FLJ14987; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1 interacting protein 1; chimerin (chimaerin) 1; hephaestin; KIAA0196 gene product; melanoma-associated antigen recognised by cytotoxic T lymphocytes; HLA class II region expressed gene KE2; histamine N-methyltransferase; hypothetical protein FLJ10842; TIA1 cytotoxic granule-associated RNA-binding protein; N-acylaminoacyl-peptide hydrolase; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); DKFZP586J0119 protein; hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; regulator of G-protein signalling 1; proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 7; KIAA1402 protein; crystallin, alpha B; protein kinase C, zeta; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha; homologous to yeast nitrogen permease (candidate tumor suppressor); intestinal cell kinase; GS3955 protein; activated p21cdc42Hs kinase; Rho-associated, oiled-coil-containing protein kinase I; KIAA2002 protein; unc-51-like kinase 1; and PDGFA associated protein 1, respectively;

determining proliferation of said cells; and

identifying a test compound which inhibits proliferation of said cells as a candidate drug for treating patients bearing tumors, or identifying a test compound which promotes proliferation of said cells as a candidate drug for treating patients with wounds.

23. A method for identifying endothelial cells, comprising:

contacting a population of cells with one or more antibodies which bind specifically to a TEM protein selected from the group consisting of secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021);

collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; heat shock 70kD protein 1A; heat shock 70kD protein 1B; lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1 (galectin 1); heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 (erythroid potentiating activity, collagenase inhibitor); heat shock 60kD protein 1 (chaperonin); heat shock 10kD protein 1 (chaperonin 10); general transcription factor II, i; heat shock 70kD protein 6 (HSP70B'); heat shock 105kD; heat shock 105kD; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A, isoform 2; hypothetical protein

similar to mouse Fbw5; DKFZP727M231 protein; dynein, cytoplasmic, light polypeptide; hypothetical protein MGC15875; murine retrovirus integration site 1 homolog; hypothetical protein FLJ22376; smoothelin; vacuolar protein sorting 16 (yeast homolog); peanut (Drosophila)-like 2; hypothetical protein FLJ10350; FK506-binding protein 4 (59kD); proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 6; transgelin; sorting nexin 17; ribosomal protein S6 kinase, 90kD, polypeptide 4; kinesin family member 1C; BTB (POZ) domain containing 2; guanylate cyclase 1, soluble, beta 3; protein-L-isoaspartate (D-aspartate) O-methyltransferase; D-aspartate oxidase; chromosome 9 open reading frame 3; regulator of G-protein signalling 16; voltage-dependent anion channel 3; NS1-binding protein; interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated microtubular aggregate protein (44kD); carbonic anhydrase II; protein phosphatase 2, regulatory subunit B (B56), gamma isoform; chromosome 14 open reading frame 3; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2, subunit 1 (alpha, 35kD); Rho GTPase activating protein 1; RAP1B, member of RAS oncogene family; profilin 1; DKFZP586L151 protein; hypothetical protein FLJ14987; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1 interacting protein 1; chimerin (chimaerin) 1; hephaestin; KIAA0196 gene product; melanoma-associated antigen recognised by cytotoxic T lymphocytes; HLA class II region expressed gene KE2; histamine N-methyltransferase; hypothetical protein FLJ10842; TIA1 cytotoxic granule-associated RNA-binding protein; N-acylaminoacyl-peptide hydrolase; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); DKFZP586J0119 protein; hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; regulator of G-protein signalling 1; proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 7; KIAA1402 protein; crystallin, alpha B; protein kinase C, zeta; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha; homologous to yeast nitrogen permease (candidate tumor suppressor); intestinal cell kinase; GS3955 protein; activated p21cdc42Hs kinase; Rho-associated, oiled-coil-containing protein kinase I; KIAA2002 protein; unc-51-like kinase 1; and PDGFA associated protein 1;

detecting cells in the population which have bound to said antibodies;

identifying cells which are bound to said antibodies as endothelial cells.

24. The method of claim 23 further comprising the step of isolating cells which have bound to said antibodies.

25. A method for identifying endothelial cells, comprising:

contacting with nucleic acids of a population of cells one or more nucleic acid hybridization probes which are complementary to a TEM gene nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; fibronectin 1; collagen, type IV, alpha 2; Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586J021 (from clone DKFZp586J021); collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); collagen, type VI, alpha 2; collagen, type XVIII, alpha 1; collagen, type III, alpha 1 (Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, autosomal dominant); transforming growth factor, beta-induced, 68Kd; Biglycan; collagen, type VI, alpha 1; small inducible cytokine subfamily B (Cys-X-Cys), member 14 (BRAK); spondin 2, extracellular matrix protein; Fibromodulin; laminin, alpha 4; collagen, type IV, alpha 1; complement component 1, s subcomponent; fibulin 1; frizzled-related protein; lysyl oxidase-like 2; plasminogen activator, urokinase; natural killer cell transcript 4; microfibrillar-associated protein 2; collagen, type VII, alpha 1 (epidermolysis bullosa, dystrophic, dominant and recessive); follistatin-like 1; complement component 1, r subcomponent; Decorin; secreted protein, acidic, cysteine-rich (osteonectin); Thy-1 cell surface antigen; cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61; immunoglobulin lambda locus; hypothetical protein CAB56184; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade G (C1 inhibitor), member 1; collagen, type I, alpha 1; collagen, type V, alpha 2; laminin, beta 1; DKFZP586B0621 protein; cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1; hypothetical protein FLJ23053; hypothetical protein FLJ20397; matrix metalloproteinase 9 (gelatinase B, 92kD gelatinase, 92kD type IV

collagenase); insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7; collagen, type V, alpha 1; thrombospondin 2; midkine (neurite growth-promoting factor 2); DKFZP564I1922 protein; fibrillin 1 (Marfan syndrome); transforming growth factor, beta 1; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade F (alpha-2 antiplasmin, pigment epithelium derived factor), member 1; galactosidase, beta 1; IK cytokine, down-regulator of HLA II; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; heat shock 70kD protein 1A; heat shock 70kD protein 1B; lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 1 (galectin 1); heat shock 90kD protein 1, alpha; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily B, member 1; tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 (erythroid potentiating activity, collagenase inhibitor); heat shock 60kD protein 1 (chaperonin); heat shock 10kD protein 1 (chaperonin 10); general transcription factor II, i; heat shock 70kD protein 6 (HSP70B'); heat shock 105kD; heat shock 105kD; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A, isoform 2; hypothetical protein similar to mouse Fbw5; DKFZP727M231 protein; dynein, cytoplasmic, light polypeptide; hypothetical protein MGC15875; murine retrovirus integration site 1 homolog; hypothetical protein FLJ22376; smoothelin; vacuolar protein sorting 16 (yeast homolog); peanut (Drosophila)-like 2; hypothetical protein FLJ10350; FK506-binding protein 4 (59kD); proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 6; transgelin; sorting nexin 17; ribosomal protein S6 kinase, 90kD, polypeptide 4; kinesin family member 1C; BTB (POZ) domain containing 2; guanylate cyclase 1, soluble, beta 3; protein-L-isoaspartate (D-aspartate) O-methyltransferase; D-aspartate oxidase; chromosome 9 open reading frame 3; regulator of G-protein signalling 16; voltage-dependent anion channel 3; NS1-binding protein; interferon-induced, hepatitis C-associated microtubular aggregate protein (44kD); carbonic anhydrase II; protein phosphatase 2, regulatory subunit B (B56), gamma isoform; chromosome 14 open reading frame 3; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2, subunit 1 (alpha, 35kD); Rho GTPase activating protein 1; RAP1B, member of RAS oncogene family; profilin 1; DKFZP586L151 protein; hypothetical protein FLJ14987; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1 interacting protein 1; chimerin (chimaerin) 1; hephaestin; KIAA0196 gene product; melanoma-associated antigen recognised by

cytotoxic T lymphocytes; HLA class II region expressed gene KE2; histamine N-methyltransferase; hypothetical protein FLJ10842; TIA1 cytotoxic granule-associated RNA-binding protein; N-acylaminoacyl-peptide hydrolase; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); DKFZP586J0119 protein; hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; regulator of G-protein signalling 1; proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type, 7; KIAA1402 protein; crystallin, alpha B; protein kinase C, zeta; protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type II, alpha; homologous to yeast nitrogen permease (candidate tumor suppressor); intestinal cell kinase; GS3955 protein; activated p21cdc42Hs kinase; Rho-associated, oiled-coil-containing protein kinase I; KIAA2002 protein; unc-51-like kinase 1; and PDGFA associated protein 1;

detecting nucleic acids which have specifically hybridized to said nucleic acid hybridization probes;

identifying cells whose nucleic acids specifically hybridized as endothelial cells.